Let those who require a clean ing. Innocent Vegetable Med-telne, use Brandard's Pills, which have stood the test of experience, and are approved by all who use them. Soldat No. 294 Canal-47.

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of fuel the "Brenz Range"
has always stood univaled, and the reduction in price make ait
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A Rheral discount to the trade, city and country.
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E. V. Brastron has much pleasure in facility notice to his new
alock of Dausas, Chemitals, Paully Michalents, French and
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CRIEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. No. 495 Broadway, N. Y. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE .- Reliable, Harmless, and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 31 Bardley-st. Sold and applied at Barchetten's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wigs and Toupees,

are truly trenderful specimens of art. (COMPOSITION VEST CHAINS FOR GENTLEMEN. Just received, a new artists which looks precisely like Gold is the serne throughout, and warranted never to change color for sale by Gno. C. Align. No. 415 Broadway.

HOME FOR INEBRIATES, Cleveland, Ohio. Sufrerestron ALCOROL or OPIUM, send for a circular, giving full formation.
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HANDSOMEST AND BEST .- KNOX'S new Spring HAV. Gentlemen prefer it because it combines lightness with strength, beauty with ease grace with dignity, and above a that wonderful air distingue which takes so well with the wine. Person who don't know want that is, but would like takeald call and see for themselves, No. 212 Broadway, corner Pultonest.

LADIES, Spring is coming, and if you wish hand-some Garrans at from 12/ to 20/; Sarprans and Time at 6/ and 7/ per pah, patronice Millian & Co., No. 387 Canal-ra

MOLDAVIA CREAM forces the hair and whisker to grow luminately. Sold at W. A. Barcazzon's new inventor. Wig Factory, No. 16 Bend-st.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER .- Pam phlets containing the ordinans of c-lebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water as a remedial agent in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be furnished get a Pamphlet.

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PEAR TREES, STANDARD AND DWARF, PRITT AND GENERAL TREES,
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Apply to H. B. Land, No. 42 Park row, N. Y.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1861.

The President has appointed Exra Lincoln Sub-Treasurer of Boston.

The steamship Contraconless from Texas arrived here yesterday with upward of 400 United States soldiers, baving landed two companies of infantry at Key West. An interesting account of affairs in Texas, as reported by them, will be found in to-day's TRIBUNE.

There are 1,200 men under arms in Washington, 700 volunteers and 500 regulars. The Volunteer force can be increased to 2,000 at a few hours' potice. All the approaches to the city are guarded. There is said to be an organized disunion conspiracy in the District, with 700 men enrolled.

The occupation of Dominica by the Spaniards seems to be a "fixed fact." In addition to the force stready sent, amounting to nearly 4,000 men, as many more, according to our latest advices, were about to be sent under command of Gen. Pelacz, an experienced officer. The calling be gained by defense but to die. in of the Spaniards was the act of the President of the Republic and a few other influential citizens, who had undoubtedly been corrupted by belbes from the Captain-General of Cuba.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned yesterday sine die. During the session it has authorized the Governor to increase the number of the volunteer militia and to put 2,000 troops on a war footing. It has settled the long disputed boundary question between the State and Rhode Island; and has authorized the extension of the Old Colony Railroad to Newport. These are its principal enactments.

The latest intelligence from Charleston states that at it p. m. yesterday a demand was made by Gen. Beauregard upon Majar Anderson for the unconditional surrender of Fort Sunter. The only reply was a positive refusal to surrender. Great excitement prevailed in Charleston, and rumors were rife that the Hariet Lane and other United States steamers had been seen off the harbor. At nightfall, however, nothing serious had yet securred.

The Pony Express, with California dates the 30th ult., passed Fort Kearney yesterday. Resolutions had passed both branches of the Legislature to go into Joint Convention again to elect a United States Senator, it being agreed that there had been a mistake in counting the les east for Mr. McDougal. A destructive Sood had occurred in the Sacramento and San Jeaquin Valleys. An inundation of Sacramento was feared. Judge A. H. Bardy had been arrested upon an indictment for being accessory to the marder of Newell.

In the Secate pesterday, the question was taken upon the passage of the bill to aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, notwithstanding the voto of the Governor. The veto was sustained, the vote being 16 Year to 13 Nays—not two-thirds in the affirm-

\$500,000 to arm the militia of the State was recommitted again for amendment. The bill relative to the term of office of the New-York City Chamberlain was passed-104 Yeas to 3 Nays. In the Senate, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The New-York City and County Tax Levy bill also passed the House.

the saw side

The Southern Commissioners to Europe, Judge Root and William L. Yancey, arrived at Havana on April 3. They avoided the Consul-General of the United States, who is a Union man, and sought the courtesies and services of the British

The balance in the Treasury of the United States last Monday was \$5,651,000. The receipts from Customs for the two weeks ending April 9, 1860, were \$1,471.241, and for the two corresponding weeks this year \$1,500,667, showing an increase of \$29,416. The bids for Treasury notes were opened last evening, and were found to exceed by about \$469,000 the amount offered by the Government, which was \$4,901,-000. The rates ranged from par to 0.27 premium. The Treasury is now in such good condition that no part of the proceeds of last week's loan has yet been used, nor will it be needed for some time to come. The receipts from Customs for two or three weeks past have nearly equaled all the demands upon the Treasury.

The Southern Commissioners left Washington yesterday, and are on their way to Montgomery. They departed somewhat crestfallen, their diplo macy having proved an entire failure. Before going they sent a letter to the Secretary of State, in which they charge the Administration with gross perfidy, and allege that, under the pretext that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, an immense armada has been dispatched to provision and reënforce it. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Commissioners have been deceived, if deceived at all, not by the Administration, but by flying newspaper reports. No declaration, official or otherwise, has been made by Mr. Lincolo, or any member of his Cabinet, of an intention to abandon Fert Sunter. The statements to that effect had been put forth exclusively by newspaper correspondents, and not by the Government.

Mr. Chase has issued a circular of instructions to Collectors of Customs, in which the following

passage occurs. several States of South Carolins, Georgie, Alabams, Mississippi, Louisians, Florida, and Texas having been usurped under the alleged authority of these States, and the officers of Customs orothly excluded from their functions in the custody of merchandisc and the superintendence of the entries for warehousing, and the withd awai of merchandise, it has become impracticable to combinue the privilege of bonding for transportation to these ports. The Collectors of Customs are accordingly hereby instructed that no entries for transportation is bond to these ports can be permitted until otherwise directed by this Department."

NECESSITY.

A military necessity is a good phrase, but what does it mean? The natural end of a ship is shipwreck, for she is made to go to sea and encounter its perils; and if she sails long enough, the chances are that, in some of those perils which she must constantly encounter, she will go to pieces. So, the natural end of a soldier is death in battle, and he comes to a premature and unnatural termination of his career, provided he continues a soldier, if he dies in his bed. The true military necessity, then, is fight, fight to the bitter or to the glorious end, but still fight, and fight only. Soldiers were made to go to battle, as ships were made to go to sea. If the one "springs a fatal leak, or runs upon some rock," or the other comes to his death with sword in hand, or musket at his shoulder, both have fulfilled their destiny and come to natural ends. as machines created for dangerous service with innumerable risks.

A taking phrase is very deceptive till it is found out that it has no meaning. The phrase This statement makes the entire value of all our yet been flashed in anger, nor a sword drawn with any bloody intent, is simply meaningless. A fortress that had been defended to the last extremity, and when to the surrison thereof is presented at length the alternatives of immediate surrender, of absolute starvation, or of being put at once to the sword, then a military necessity of surrender may be said to exist, because fighting can avail no longer, and the fighting material. instead of being wasted, may be saved for other occasions. But no such necessity is possible till the fighting has been to the death, or to that point where it is evident that nothing further can

Let us suppose a steamer, or a fleet of steamers, off Charleston bar with men and provisions for Fort Sumter. The object is to enter a harbor bristling with batteries, and exposed to their heavy and incessant fire. We may shudder to think of it, though to fire and be fired at is the thing for which vessels of war and soldiers were made. But to be fired at is not, clearly, in this case, their sole duty. If the batteries on Morris's Island may not be approached on the shallow water side, they may be taken in the flunk, and while an nuexpected enemy from an unexpected quarter may engage the insurgents here, the steamers will be making their way to the fort. Of course other batteries open their fire, and Fort Johnson and Fort Moultrie join in with their thunders and pour in their iron hail. And Fort Sumter ! It is a question how long Johnson and Moultrie can stand under the fire of Sumter; and until that is decided, while, at the same time, the best care is taken that circumstances will permit of the batteries on Morris Island, it is quite impossible to tell on which side the military necessity lies. It is a question first of force, and then of endurance. It may be that the insurgents of South Carolina will not wait to be forced to submission, but will consider on their side, whea a show of determination is made upon ours, whether it is worth their while to suffer this great and inevitable less of life and property, merely that they may prevent Major Anderson from doing what he has done for three months-maintain his position, unmelested and unmolesting. But if it be not so, if grim-visaged war shall unvail his horrid front because a Government extends protection to its property and a succoring hand to its gallant soldiers at a forlorn post, and is resisted by rebellious and traitorous citizens, is the step therefore to be avoided, or regretted if made

If it is a necessity to surrender Fort Surfter, or leave its garrison to starvation, in order to avoid, not merely the shedding of blood, for that

South, it is said, will resist the assertion of its rights by the Federal Government, not merely in one place but in all places, not merely at one time but at all times. Such assertion it is pleased to call coercion; and the Border States Cutlery imposed by the new Tariff is precisely Pickens should follow Sumter, what must follow Pickens! We shall not want for points enough where the conflicting powers are sure to come in collision. A new tariff has just gone into operation under Federal law. Does anybody suppose that there will not be Northern traders who will seek to avoid payment of duties under Federal law, by taking their goods to Southern ports, and smuggling them in under the rebel code proclaimed at Montgomery? There is but one way to put a stop to this contraband trade, and that is by declaring by act of Congress that all along the rebellious coast there are no ports of entry. But such edicts are not worth the parchment they are written on unless supported by a blockading force. "Coercion There must be no coercion!" strick the Border States. "Inevitable bloodshod!" scream the advocates of what is called the peaceful policy. What shall we do with this new "military ne-" cessity ?" Shall we repeal the tariff? It is to precisely this point the German Jews and other foreign bagmen who fill our warehouses with goods, and whose clamor persuades weak men that they are the commercial interest of this city, would be glad to bring us.

In short, there is no extreme to which this olea of the necessity of avoiding the use of force, lest somebody should get burt, may not be pushed. The rumored threats that the Secession eaders will take up their residence in Washington before the year is out, and that the Southern Confederacy will permit a portion of the Northera States to hitch on their triumphal ear of States, sound neither ridiculous, nor impossiblebardly improbable-of execution, under such an aspect of affairs. If the point be once yielded that there can be any other necessity for the Federal Government than to maintain its own integrity and execute the laws till such time as the high contracting parties to this Union, the people themselves, shall decide whether it shall be broken and how it shall be broken, then there is no telling what concessions might not follow. The first result would be the entire demoralization of the Republican party, though that is of comparatively little consequence; but the second would be the inauguration of satruggle more determined, more desperate, more carnest, than anything that North America has seen since that bell on which is the legend; "PROCLAIM "LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND AND TO "ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF," SUIDmoned together the Congress of 1776. Is it worth while to rush into such a revolution? Had we not better maintain the Government that we have, assert its dignity, and enforce its laws, rather than drift into difficulties and dangers the magnitude of which we can as yet only conjecture, but which we know must be great? When this is done we shall be in a position for negotiation, if then negotiation shall seem best. And, thank God, there is now reason to believe that it will be done!

COMMERCE AND THE NEW TARIFF. If you were to heed the shricks raised by our City organs of the Importing interest, you would fancy that the new Tariff imposed such high duties and in such vexatious shapes that our Commerce-at least, our Foreign Trade-would be all but applialated by it. Let a few facts be brought face to face with these absurdities.

We have before us the official Treasury Report of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1859-a year of unobstructed and prosperous working of our late low Ad Valorem Tariff-the lowest we have had in fifty years save for a brief, disastrous period beginning in 1840 and ending in 1842. "military necessity," applied to the surrender of Imports for the year aforesaid-\$338,765,130 | Perhaps --which the amount free of duty was \$79, 721,116. Leaving the amount which paid duty \$259,047,014. Of the free articles, Specie and Bullion amounted to \$7,434,789.

Now let us see what proportion of these are axed essentially higher by our new Tariff: Glass, and all Manufactures of do. 1,385,676

Iron—Bar, \$4,181,331; Fig. \$1,049,290 5,233,331

Railrond—\$2,274,082; Sheet, \$792,975 3,027,067

Rod—\$3,22,201; Hoop, \$387,198 719,959

Iron Manufactures, except Cutlery 2,886,0.3

Steel, and Sleel Manufactures 3,103,434

Clears, Sunff. &c. 4,633,499 Cigars, Snuff, &c. 4,633,400
Woolen Fabrics—all sorts. 31,770,223

Total of import in '58-'9 of articles protected by the new (Morrill) Tariff. \$81,540,176

Leaving of imports of 1858-'9 improtected by this Tariff. \$219,599,865
or about three-fourths of the total Imports of that year, excluding specie.

-We are aware that it will be said-You have ot included Silks, Laces, Wines, and Liquors, with Olive Oil in bottles, and perhaps two or three other articles of small account, on which this Tariff imposes higher duties than its predecessor did. But as those articles are taxed with Ad Valorem duties only, without compounding, counting threads, or aught else of the provisions that are deemed by our Free Traders so vexatious, and as the new duties on these articles will have little or no Protective efficacy, we do not think they ought to be taken into the acount, especially as we have not insisted on the fact that the new Tariff seriously reduces the duties on raw Sugar and Molasses, which together were imported to the value of no less than \$35,-531,152 in the year aferesoid. These articles together paid nearly Nine Millions into the Treasury in 1858-9; the same amounts will pay | Private Battery. but Five Millions and a Half under the new (Morrill) Tariff. If the bigher duties on Cotton nd Woolen Fabrics, on Glass, Iron and Steel, are calculated to diminish the importation of those articles-as we doubt not they will-must not the large reduction on Sugar and Molasses tend to increase their import in like ratio? We do not approve this reduction, because we hold that the Treasury urgently needs revenue, and that no available resource should have been cut off, or dried up; but it will not be objected by the great | England States, has gone the same way; and mass of our people that, while higher duties have been imposed on Silks, Wines, &c., which may fairly be regarded as luxuries, there has been a large reduction on Sugar and Molasses, which are among our Imports most extensively consumed by the great majority of our people.

Let it be understood that, while the new duties on Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, Iron, Steel

same necessity for grang up Pickens. The per square yard on plain, coarse Cotton Fabrics is a high duty ? or that two cents per square yard on printed Cotton Fabrics is so? Nor is \$6 per tun on Pig and \$15 on Bar Iron so bigh as to be prohibitory. The thirty per cent. on declare that an end is come to all possibility of the same as was imposed by Robert J. Walker's conciliation when we resort to coercien. If Free Trade Tariff in 1846, and is assessed and computed precisely as under that Tariff. This Tariff is Protective, not because its rates are high; for many of them are not nearly so high as under former Teriffs; but because the triumphs of American ingenuity and invention, the progress of American manufactures, the improved facilities for bringing together the raw materials imbedded in our hills-Ore, Coal, Limestone, &c .- bave rendered high duties no longer necessary. Give us five years of uninterrupted and nomenaced security under this Tariff, and we can reduce these rates et l lower without detriment to our producers; for by that time we shall be exporting Woolens and manufactures of Steel as largely as we now are Cotton Fabrics, Give our young establishments a chaoce-let them open channels of intercourse with our consumers bt them get control of a part of the electric wires which now connect the workshops of Great From California.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, April 11, 1861.

The Pony Express parsed here at 2 o clock a. m., with dates to the 30th olt.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the alleged mistake in the count of votes on the recest Senatorial election, have reported the facts at heavier. Britain with our newest and most Western settlements-and they will defy European competition even under a mederate revenue Tariff.

A PRIVATE BATTERY.

We find the following paragraph in Charleston (S. C.) correspondence of a cotempo-

" A salute was fired this afternoon by Capt. James W. Mere dith's persons bettery in henor of the ratification of the Constitu-tion by South Carolina, and the heliting of the Confederate States'

-Well, in the rapid onset of nineteenth-century civilization, beautifully bewritten and philosophized, as it has been, Charleston does outrun New-York. There are a hundred things which are handy to have in the house. Toodles knew it; Mrs. Toodles knew it; we all know it. But did ever the most prudent of us taink of providing, keeping, maintaining, casting, mounting, loading, priming, and discharging a private battery ! There were private fortifications, as we have been informed, in the Middle Ages. There were certain counterscarps, ravelins, and mosts in My Uncle Toby's garden, which might be generically classed under the head of "Private Battery. Burglars go about with their pockets full of sixshooters-real private batteries. But in these peaceful times, at least in these peaceful regions, we buy pote, pans, kettles, cooking-ranges; but we do not buy private batteries. Mrs. Younghusband does not say to the bridegroom of her bosom: "My love, there is the nicest little "Paixhan, second-hand and dirt cheap, just " round the corner-and the man throws in the "balls, my dear-and I have found saltpeter going for a song, in a charming shop, and niter " for nothing at all, and we can grind our own "powder, love! and Tommy will have a nice hand at casting bullete; and, bless my soul there is a small-arms manufacturer just below "us, with the neatest swords that you ever saw-and do not forget to remember to remind "John that we are out of cartridges, and, "really, the gardener is quite behindbard with his ditch. We may be assaulted to-morrow morning, Mr. Younghusband! I wish you would not be forever neglecting our defenses." Does this sort of small talk season the South

Carolina cakes and coffee? Obviously-for has not Mr. James W. Meredith put up, erected and established a private battery! Where did he get his guns? Really, we do not know? He cast them, we suppose. South Carolina has every blessing which the Creator has ever bestowed upon any State-why should she not have one more, to wit, a brass mine? She expects all the results of human ingenuity to come begging for barter at her door-why should not trampers arrive there now and then, with a few seventysixes at a bargain? Perhaps Mr. James W. Meredith bought the guns and gave his note-at fifty years, interest off-for the purchase money.

But why should we speculate? Why should the fact-that is to say, the exceedingly remote fact-that these private guns may be pointed at our private and particular business and bosome, discempese us into querulous interrogatory? It will be a long time, we fancy, before, then horror-stricken, we see Mr. James W. Meredith's guus gaping in this neighborhood, That battery is a fixture. Understand that the said battery is for the protection of Capt, Mcredith, Mrs. Meredith, and all the little Merediths Old Meredith maintains a battery that he may breakfast, dine, sup, sleep, sow, and flog, at his ease. It will be a very improvident procedure, and one, we hope, which Mrs. Captain will not consent to, for Meredith to allow the battery to go off the place. "We neither borrow nor lend "anything-much less our private batter es "-that should be the Meredith legend. "Buy your own batteries!" should be the steady answer, upon application for a loan.

It is not all of us who can afford the luxury of a "Private Battery." We have seen fearful statistics of the actual cost of discharging once a single gun. To say nothing of the expense of private gunners and swabbers and rammers and powder-monkeys. But Meredith can do it, we suppose. Merodith can keep slaves and horses and private batteries-no end of them, to be sure. Meredith's cotton is not mortgaged up to the last sprout. Meredith is flush. The bombardment of a whole day would be a bagatelle to Meredith.

-Of what description are Meredita's guns? Upon our life and soul we do not know. How many! We really do not know. Long Toms, Swivels, Carronades? Again, we say, we do not know. How should we? We never kept a

The Louisville Courier, a Secession press, is satisfied by the result of the recent elections that there is no foundation for the representations with which Mr. Crittenden was misled as to the change of opinion in the North. New-Hampshire, it says, has given an overwholming Republican majority, and has "declared against concessions and in opposition to Compromises." Connecticut, the most conservative of the Neweven Cincinnati, "dependent for much of ber prosperity on the patronage of Southern people, and bound by the close ties of neighborhood and interest to the South," has done little better than the New-England States. The

udicious conclusion of The Courier is that nothing more is to be hoped for from the people of the Free States in the shape of concessions to In the Assembly, the bill to appropriate consequences, then there must be precisely the not universally so Who can say that one cent | well make up their minds that such is the case.

None who really know the public sentiment of THE LATEST NEWS. the North will dispute it.

ing interesting statement:

ons 'peaceably, if it can-forcibly, if it must."

entertained such a purpose.

nt to the verge of forbe stance and conciliation."

to investigate the alleged mistake in the count of votes on the recent Senatorial election, have reported the facts as heretofore noted, and appear to acrive at the conclusion that no election has taken place. To-day joint resolutions were passed by both Houses to go into another election on Tue-day next. Many friends of Mr. McDongal supported the resolution, and it is rejorted that he is willing to abide by the result of another Correction.

other Convention.

Terris Foreman was elected Boundary Commissioner, bearing Mr. McKibben by several votes. He is a

bearing Mr. McKibben by several votes. He is a Breckinglege Democrat.

Judge A. H. Bardy was arrested in Sacramento last evening by the Chief of Police of San Francisco, on the strength of an indictment brought against him in San Francis o for being accessory to the nurder of Newell.

The late Indian hostilities in Mendocino and Sonoma

RECEIVED BY

The Albany Evening Journal makes the follow-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

"Assured that Fort Sumter could only be reenforced at the Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. cost of thousands of lives, the Administration informed the tharles on authorities that Major Anderson wou d, with his com-

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

mand, evacuate the fort, leaving it, with the public property, in charge of a small guard. This proposition was rejected, the traitors demanding an unconditional surreader—a demand to which no Government, with self respect or manhood, could submit. "The Government decided, promptly, that Fort Samter should tives Gooch, Alley, and Train, of Massachusette, are here to secure the appointment of the candi be providened for which purposes steamer with supplies was dates indorsed at Boston last week. Ezra Lindispatched, followed by ships of war, to act as circumstances re-culted. Fort Sumter will, therefore, be supplied with proviscoin of Boston, nominated by the delegation unanimously for Sub-Treasurer, was to-day ap-pointed in advance of all the rest. Both acts "The blood-if blood is shed-must stain the garments of the aggressors. In offering to withdraw fistroops, the Government were without the solicitation of himself or friends. We incline to think there must be some mistake here. Is it certain that such propositions

Navy Agency, Mr. Norton of Charlestown, in have been made by the President and rejected opposed by Col. Thompson of Boston and Viaby Gov. Pickens and his councilors? We have cent Browne of Salem, and the result is doubtheard such a rumor before, but have given it no

credence, nor can we believe it now without The friends of Fletcher Webster also hope, very strong evidence indeed. Our own impression is that while others have thought it necessary to abandon the fort, President Lincoln has never will go through.

THE RETURN OF COL. RIPLEY.

last Summer to be absent several years, has voluntarily returned, arriving to-night, eager and carnest to engage in the defense of his Government and the Union. His presence here, at this time, is quite opportune.

The late Indian hostilities in Mendocino and Sonoma counties having been brought to the attention of the Governor, that officer will muster into the service of the United States some thirty volunteers to act as goides and to protect the settlers and strangers in that section. This order is in concurrence with the views of the United States officer commanding, Col. Johnson. The Board of State Prison Directors has made an agreement with Donal McLen of San Francisco, who leases the labor of 60 prisoners for one year at the rate of trirty cents per day each. They are to be employed in the manufacture of clothing for the San Francisco markot. The State furnishes the food and clothing to such convicts.

San Francisco, March 30—3:45 p. m.
Business during the week has been greatly interfered

Sax Francisco, March 20-3:40 p. m. Business during the week has been greatly interfered with by the indemency of the weather, and the impassible concition of the reads will prevent much transportation of goods to the interior for several days The extraordicary fall of rain, and the attendant

The extraordicary fall of rain, and the attendant melting of snow on the mountains, have swollen the principal rivers of the Sacramento and San Josquin Valleys higher than since 1852. Many bridges have been carried away, and thousands of acres of land under cultivation are submerged, the fences carried off, and large quantities of stock drowned.

Several lives have been lost, and the damage done by the flood is estimated by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Two expensive bridges across the American River,

Two expensive bridges across the American River, near Sacramento, are among those destroyed, and great apprehensions of another instindint of Sacramento are experienced. The weather is now clear, and there is not much danger from further less by the high water.

Say Francisco, March 20—214 p. m.

Communical.—During the interruption by the food, business caturally has not undergone much change. Coffee is farmer. Pork is in speculative demand, and Leard is moving rapidly to the trade. Foreign Liquors firm but dones the brands are drooping. Haw Sugars are lower formaled in unchanged. The receipt of cold due from the interior continue to present a fair average for the easien. There is a good demand for money for the steamer of the lat, at ordinarily fair rates, and full average shipments will go forward. Domestic produce centines under the expension of the lat, at ordinarily fair rates, and full average shipments will go forward. Domestic produce centines under the expension to the state of the state of April, such that the state of the state of

New-York, Golconda, Boston; Fish, altyrefolden Eagle, New-York; Golconda, Boston; Fish, Mary Robinson, New-York; Rapid, Hook Kong, Nathed Fish, Alay Robinson, New-York; Rapid, Hook Kong, Nathed Fish, Alay Win, Sprague, Valgardio; bark Coral, whitling was age; Fish, ship Torrest, Puert Sound, bark Victory, Amoor River, with an assorted cargo, suited to the Adulti-Russian market.

Ship Angle Saxon has been chartered for a cargo of wood from the Coast of Mexico to Eu ope on reserved terms.

Spaken—(By the Mary Robinson)—Jan. 28, of Cape Horn, bank Mary and Sasan Rowland, of N. B., five months out, with too bbia, of oil on board.

Norfolk Items.

Norrolk Hems.

Nonrolk, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

Arrived steamer Hankow from New-York, leaking and otherwise duraged. A large number of vessels, mostly from the South, are detained by storm in the

The Pecuhontas sailed to-day with scaled orders. The steamer Potomac from Charleston, benud to Beltimore, has put into this port for coal. The steamer Georgisna from Baltimore, on Monday, bound here, has not been heard from she being

-Cynthia Ann Parker was about two mouths ago recovered from the Comanches by Capt. Ross, after having been a captive in their hands for twenty-five years. She was captured on the 19th day of May, 1836, at Parkers Fort, at the head of the Navasoto Her father, Silas Parker, John Parker, her grand father, and Benjamin Parker, were all killed; also, Samuel Frost and his sen, Robert Frost, then a young man, making five persons killed. Her grandmothe was wounded, and left as dead, but afterward recovered. There were four other prisoners taken by the Indians at the same time-Elizabeth Kellogg, Rachel Plummer, her son James Pratt Plummer, about 18 months old, and John Parker, a brother of Cynthia, and about 7 years old. Cynshia being then 9 years old. Elizabeth Kellogg was bought by the Kickapoos some say months after, and from them soon after purchased by her friends. She has since died. Ruchel Plummer ras with the Indians two years, and was bought by some Senta Fé traders and restored. Cynthia Ant states, through an interpreter, that her brother John died with the small-pox eight or ten years after his captivity. The youngest captive, James Pratt Plummer, was recovered when about 7 years old, and is ow living near Springfield, Miss. Cynthia Ann is ow entirely unable to speak our language, and can onverse only through an interpreter. She is 34 or 35 years old, appears in good health, and has a very sorightly child about two years old. At first, after her covery, she was afraid of being killed by her own ountrymen, for the Comanches had taught her to think believed the Comanches were the most numer ous and powerful people in the world and only now begins to learn that she had been deceived. She was ware that she was an American. Her complexion is quite fair still, but her body and arms bear the marks I having been cruelly treated.

- Not long since a man of Saule County, Wis., says n exchange paper, married for his second wife his own step-mother, who was sister to his wife. The body is therefore step-mother and sunt to her husband's children, also their grandmother, while the husband is a step-father to his step-sisters. Her issue by this marrisge will not only be own cousins to their step-brother but uncles and aunts also. And the lady herself, being grandmother to her children and nophews, may be re-garded as mother to herself and child to herself, and therefore her own grandmother.

-Ann Whitheek is the Light-House Keeper at Stnyvesant, on the Hadson River, twenty miles below Al-bany. She was appointed in 1832, since which she has retained it. The salary is \$350 per annum. Her husband was the keeper of the Light-House previous to that time. In 1832 the Light-House was carried away in a freshet, and Mr. Whitbook killed. Mrs. W. bas

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 11, 1861. Senators Sumner and Wilson, and Representa-

The Congressional candidate for the Boston

with reason, to prevent his removal from the Surveyorship. His term lasts a year longer, and he may be permitted to live it out, from respect to his father's memory. The rest of the slate

Col. Ripley of the Army, who went abroad

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 11, 1861.

Washington, Thursday, April II, 1861.
The Confederate States Commissioners left here this morning, via. Baltimore, for the South. The Administration's reply and their last communication have not yet been divuiged.
The balance in the Treesury last Monday was \$5,651,000. The receipts from customs for the two works ending April 9, 1860, were \$1,471,241; and for the two corresponding weeks this year were \$1,500,667; increase, \$29,416.
Owing to other engagements, the Secretary of the

the two corresponding weeks this year were \$1,500, 607; increase, \$29,416.

Owing to other engagements, the Secretary of the Treasury was unable to open the bids until after 7 o'clock this evening. These exceeded the amount of the Treasury notes offered, viz.: \$4,901,000, shout The Treasury is new in good condition. No part of the proceeds of het week's lean has yet been used, nor will it be needed for some time. The receipte from customs for two or three weeks past have nearly equaled all the demands upon the Treasury.

The following are the bids:

customs for two or three wees past mave according equaled all the demands upon the Treusury.

The following are the bids:

Amount.

C. H. Baker, Philadelphia.

2000 16 press.

Samuel G. White. Philadelphia.

2000 16 press.

Samuel R. Stone, New York.

Samuer R. Stone, New York.

John P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

John P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

Bridgeport Syrings Bark, Conn.

Bridgeport Syrings Bark, Conn.

H. Stowbridge & Sons, New Haven.

Sono.

H. Stowbridge & Sons, New Haven.

C. Grisweid, New York.

John P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

H. Stowbridge & Sons, New Haven.

Sono.

H. Stowbridge & Sons, New Haven.

Sono.

H. Stowbridge & Sons, New Haven.

Sono.

J. John P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

H. Stowbridge & Sons, New Haven.

Sono.

J. John P. Elton, New York.

John D. John C. Grisweid, New York.

John P. Elton, New York.

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John D. John D. John D. John D. John C. Grisweid, New York.

John D. John D. John D. John D. John C. John D. John C. John D. John C. John D. J at the port of destination after the United States efficers at such port had ceased to issue the lawful canceling certificates."

The President has recognized Heinrich Rudolph

Kumhardt as Cessul of Haaburg; Carl August Sta-terfoht, Consul of Lubeck; and Guiseppe Aufora del Duchi di Lingora, Consul-General of Sardinia-ali

Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston. Wm. Stowe has been appointed Postmaster at Springfield, Mass.
Col. Lamon, recently appointed Marshal for the District of Columbia, con innes Geo. W. Phillips, who

erved under his two predecessors, as his deputy.

There is no truth in the romors about Cabine changes.

The New-York appointments have been postponed till Monday, and the Philadelphia till Fuesday.

D. C. Jackson of Madison has been appointed Marshal, and J. B. Coggswell of Milwaukee District

Attorney of Wisconsin.

The Hon. Mr. Potter of Wisconsin has been forced by si knoss to leave here for the sen shore.

Virginia Convention

RICHMOND, Thursday, April 11, 1861.
The Convention has been engaged all day in the ensideration of the fourteenth resolution.

Mr. Scott offered an amendment contemplating Congress of the Border States in the event of a reponse not being made by the non-slaveholding States by the time for the reassembling of this Convention recommend amendments to the Constitution.

Numerous amendments were offered to the above, and were generally rejected. No action was taken

There is less excitement prevailing in this city.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

Bostow, Thursay, April II, 1861.

The Legislature was prorogned to-day until next year. During the restion the Governor has been authorized to increase the number of the volunteer military, and put 2,000 troops on a war feeting. An emergency fund was placed at the disposition of the Governor, but afterward was withdrawn at his re-

quest.

The Conventional boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island as agreed to between the two states, was confirmed. So that the matter will be taken from the United States Supreme Court, and for over actiled.
The Old Colony Railroad was authorized to build a

track and run cars to Newport.

The Legislature refused to page a bill for the abolition of capital punishment, as also to further protect

tion of capital punishment, as also to the freedom of speech.

The bill providing for the appointment of the Police of Boston by State Commissioners was also rejected.

No action was taken on the resolves of the various States having reference to the political condition of the country, copies of which were transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor.

From Havana and Key West.

Ngw Userkars, Thursday, April 11, 1861.

The steamship Hizbana from Havana has arrived here. Her dates are to the 7th.

Messrs. Rost and Yancey, the Commissioners of the Confederate States, had salled for Europe on board the teams. Club.

Confederate States, and select to the constant steemer Clyde.

The schooner Mary Jane Hudson arrived at Key West on the 2th alt, from New-York, with ordnance and ordnance stores for Fort Taylor. The supplies are very extensive, and embrace all appliances for a prolonged siege.

Bosros, Taurday, April 11, 1861.

Joseph T. Buckingham died this morning, aged 32.

He was formerly editor of The Boston Gourier.

Dr. Paltrey assumed the office of Postgaster to-day.